Preventing Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs



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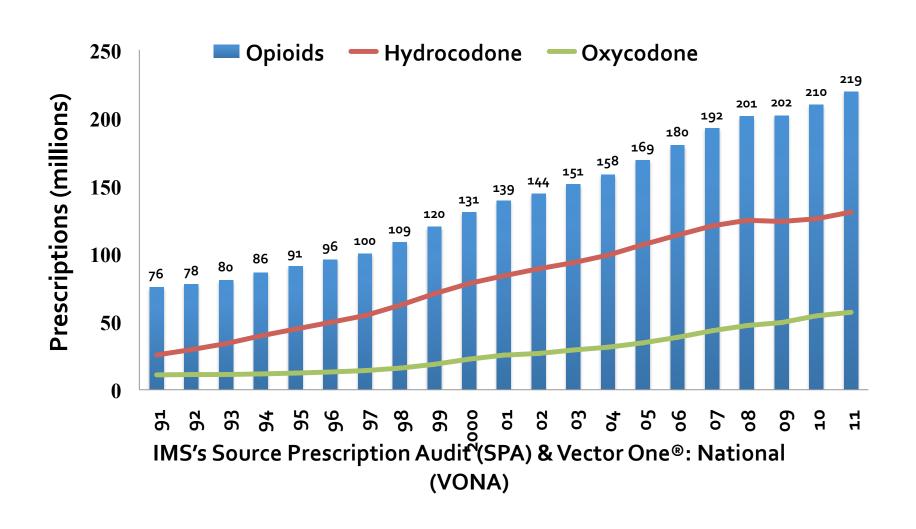
Medications Frequently Abused by Teens

Prevalence of Past Year Drug Use Among 12th graders in the 2011 Monitoring the Future Study

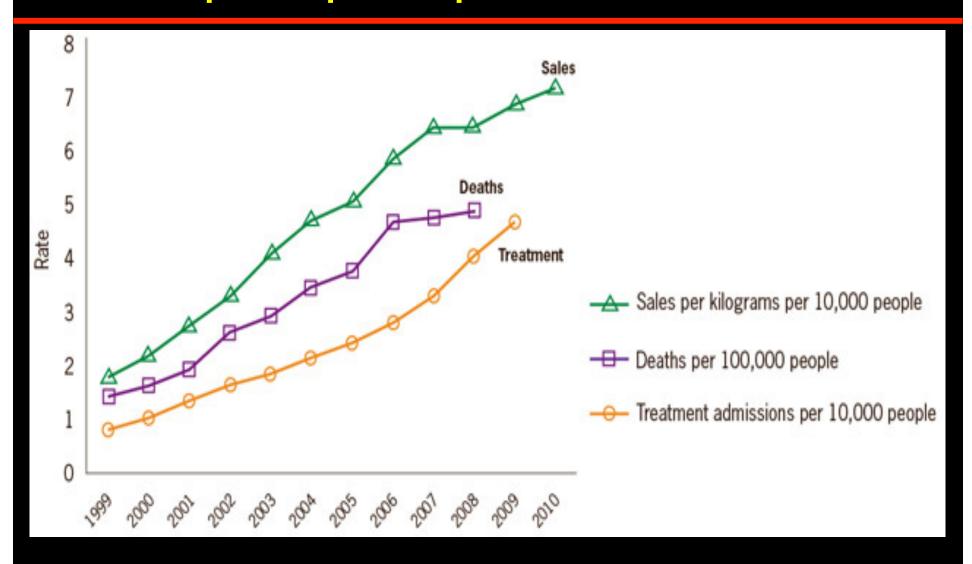
Drug	Prev.	Drug	Prev.
Alcohol	63.5	OxyContin*	4.9
Marijuana/Hashish	36.4	Sedatives*	4-3
Synthetic Marijuana	11.4	Hall other than LSD	4-3
Amphetamines*	8.2	Inhalants	3.2
Vicodin*	8.1	Cocaine (any form)	2.9
Adderall*	6.5	LSD	2.7
Salvia	5-9	Ritalin*	2.6
Tranquilizers*	5.6	Ketamine	1.7
Cough Medicine*	5-3	Provigil*	1.5
MDMA (Ecstasy)	5-3	GHB	1.4
Hallucinogens	5.2	Methamphetamine	1.4

^{*} Nonmedical use

3-Fold Increases in Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed by U.S. Retail Pharmacies, Years 1991-2011



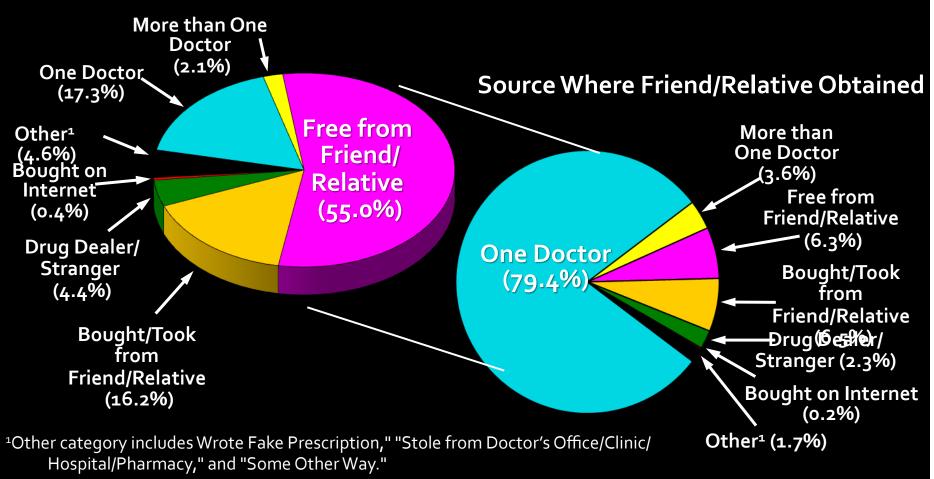
Increases in deaths parallel opioid sales increases as well as prescription opioid treatment admissions



Source: CDC Vital Signs, November 2011

People Abusing Analgesics INDIRECTLY obtain them by Prescription: *Most Recent Source for Ages* 12+





Source: SAMHSA, 2009 and 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

NIDA's Efforts

- Monitoring the Future Survey
- Funding Opportunities
- Dissemination of Research Results
- Resources for Professionals and the Public

Dissemination

Public Release: 26-Sep-2012

Psychopharmacology

University of Kentucky research sheds light on pain pill abuse

A study by a team of University of Kentucky researchers has shed new light on the potential habit-forming properties of the popular pain medication tramadol, in research funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The paper is slated to appear in an upcoming edition of the academic journal Psychopharmacology.

NIH/National Institute on Drug Abuse

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Public Release: 7-May-2012

Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine

16 years old is peak risk for teens misusing prescription drugs

The peak risk for misusing prescription pain relievers occurs in mid-adolescence, specifically about 16 years old and earlier than many experts thought, according to a new study by Michigan State University researchers. The results, based on recent nationwide surveys of nearly 120,000 US adolescents, suggest prevention programs may need to be introduced earlier, in childhood and early adolescence, said James C. Anthony of MSU's Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics. NIH/National Institute on Drug Abuse

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Preventing and recognizing prescription drug abuse
See page 10.



from the director:

The nonmedical use and abuse of prescription drugs is a serious public health problem in this country. Although most people take prescription medications responsibly, an estimated 52 million people (20 percent of those aged 12 and older) have used prescription drugs for nonmedical reasons at least once in their lifetimes. Young people are strongly represented in this group. In fact, the National Institute on Drug Abuse's (NIDA) Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey found that about 1 in 12 high school seniors reported past-year nonmedical use of the prescription pain reliever Vicodin in 2010, and 1 in 20 reported abusing OxyContin—making these medications among the most commonly abused drugs by adolescents.

The abuse of certain prescription drugs—opioids, central nervous system (CNS) depressants, and stimulants—can lead to a variety of adverse health effects, including addiction. Among those who reported past-year nonmedical use of a prescription drug, nearly 14 percent met criteria for abuse of or dependence on it. The reasons for the high prevalence

Research Report Series



PEER SHARE A DOSE OF REALITY: PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE IS DRUG ABUSE

THE FACTS

ACTIVITY GUIDE

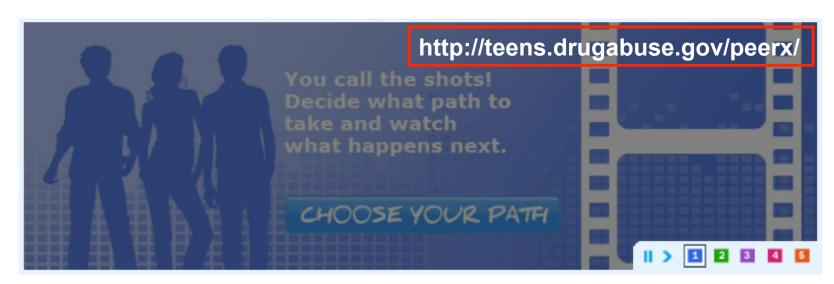
CHOOSE YOUR PATH

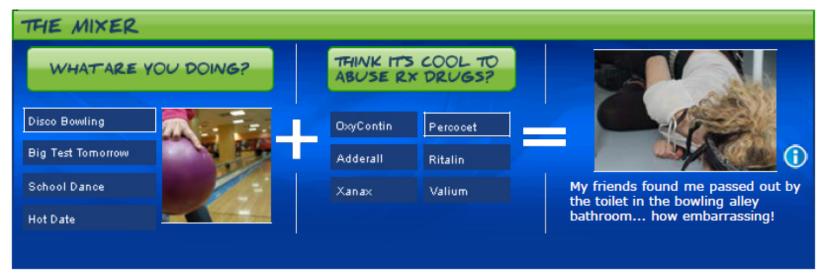
PEER INTO YOUR PATH

DOWNLOADS

BLOG

PARTNERS





NIDA E-Tool Innovations

http://www.drugabuse.gov/nidamed/etools

Safe Prescribing for Pain

The goal of this activity is to describe the prevalence of prescription opioid abuse in the United States and the skills and tools clinicians can use to screen for and prevent abuse in patients with pain.



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Managing Pain Patients Who Abuse Rx Drugs

The goal of this activity is to describe the symptoms and prevalence of opioid addiction and dependence in patients with chronic pain, and the steps clinicians can take to screen for, prevent, and treat such these conditions.



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